



MESSAGES OF THE PRESIDENT
JOSE P. LAUREL
1943-1945

BOOK 2 | VOLUME 3
Miscellaneous Papers

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

PROCLAMATION

ACTS PUNISHABLE BY DEATH

January 3, 1942

Any person who commits acts mentioned below will be put to death or otherwise severely punished according to the provisions of Martial Law. However, if the person who has committed such acts presents himself to the authorities and confesses his guilt, he may be pardoned.

- (1) Any person who rebels against the Japanese Forces.
- (2) Any person who intentionally or falsely guides the Japanese Forces, warships or transports.
- (3) Any person who commits an act of espionage, collects or betrays vital military secrets to the enemy, or who gives out such information to the public.
- (4) Any person who states false information or spreads wild rumors of military importance.
- (5) Any person who inflicts damage or destroys roads, waterways, bridges, railroads, railway signs, apparatus for telegraph or telephone, ships or the objects for the facilities of mail or who disturbs traffic or communication in any other way.
- (6) Any person who inflicts damage, destroys or burns houses, warehouses, buildings, trains, automobiles, vehicles of any kind, ships, arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing and any other objects of military usage.
- (7) Any person who damages or destroys or in any other way makes useless all kinds of signs and notices necessary to the military authorities.
- (8) Any person who destroys, damages or conceals clothing, provisions, fuels, and vehicles; harms, kills, or conceals livestock or any other objects of military importance in order to avoid commandeering by the authorities.
- (9) Any person who steals arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing or any other objects of military importance which are under the care of the military authorities.
- (10) Any person who, taking advantage of the war, commits looting, robbery, murder, arson, sedition, or disturbs in any way the peace and order of the land.

- (11) Any person who pollutes drinking water by Poison or in any other way.
- (12) Any person who kills or inflicts injuries upon any Imperial Japanese soldier, civilian employee of the Army and Navy, or who hinders the execution of the duties of the above-mentioned persons.
- (13) Any person who counterfeits military notes; refuses to accept them or in any way hinders the free circulation of military notes by slanderous or seditious utterances.
- (14) Any person who snatches away, hides or helps to escape from the authorities a person who has violated any provisions of Martial Law.
- (15) Any person who refuses to obey any orders of military necessity issued by the Japanese Forces.
- (16) Any person who commits acts other than the above-mentioned against the interests of the Japanese Forces.
- (17) Any person who plans, suggests or assists in committing any of the above-mentioned acts.

Commander-in-Chief
Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

**APPROBATION AUTHORIZING THE RE-OPENING OF THREE BRANCH OFFICES
OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK**

March 19, 1942

Pursuant to the provisions of the Proclamation dated February 2, 1942, the Cabanatuan Branch, the Legaspi Branch, and the Tarlac Branch of the Philippine National Bank are hereby authorized to resume operations effective as of February 20, 1942. Therefore, the above-named branches of the said bank shall strictly observe the following conditions and faithfully endeavor to cooperate with the Japanese Military Administration through their business:

1. The total amount of payment to any person, firm, partnership, or corporation from any of the above-named branches of the Philippine National Bank shall be under the limit of five hundred pesos (₱500.00) per month in the aggregate of either the drawings of several kinds of deposits or loans, and provided, further, that withdrawals of parts of Such amount to meet living expenses shall in no case exceed one hundred pesos (₱100.00) per month.

In the case of depositors who make new deposits in cash, the same are authorized to withdraw the amount of five hundred pesos (₱500.00) per month provided, however, that said amount shall already include the amount of one hundred pesos (₱100.00) to cover living expenses.

2. The restrictions imposed under Section 1 of this permission shall not apply to withdrawals from bank deposits for paying taxes and licenses, fees, water, gas, electricity, and telephone charges.

Transactions involving the transfer of funds or offsetting entries from one account to another of the same person in the same bank shall likewise be exempted from the restrictions imposed under Section 1 hereof.

3. In the case of withdrawals of more than five hundred pesos (₱500.00), an application for license duly accomplished on the form prescribed for the purpose should be filed with the corresponding military authorities. In the case of depositors in the Cabanatuan Branch, the application should be filed with the chief of the Military Administration in Cabanatuan, but those for Legaspi and Tarlac branches, the application should be filed directly with the Financial Department, Japanese Military Administration in Manila.

4. Payments involving more than one hundred pesos (₱100) to any person, firm, partnership, or corporation shall be made by cross checks, except those for the payment of salaries and wages.

5. Transactions involving foreign exchange shall not be allowed.

Remittances made from one branch to another, or from the main office to one branch and in all cases involving remittances from the various agencies of the bank shall be deposited in the name of the payee in the branch or agency receiving such remittances.

6. Daily cash reports and weekly statements of general ledger account balances must be submitted to the Office of the Japanese Military Administration in Manila, without delay.

Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

CHANGING NAMES OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS WITHIN OR NEIGHBORING
THE CITY OF GREATER MANILA

May 18, 1942

The CHAIRMAN of the Executive Commission
Manila

SIR:

This is to inform you that names of the military establishments located within or neighboring the City of Greater Manila have been changed as follows.

It is therefore requested that appropriate measures be taken so that the new names be used hereafter.

1. Sakura Heiei—Former Fort McKinley
2. Huzi Heiei—Former Fort Santiago
3. Yamato Heiei—Former Cuartel de España
4. Kita Hikoozyo (North Airfield)—Former Camp Murphy Airfield
5. Higasi Hikoozyo (East Airfield)—Former Nielson Airfield

Respectfully,

The Chief of Staff of the
Imperial Japanese Forces

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

INSTRUCTION NO. 4

INSTRUCTION CONCERNING MAIL SERVICE OF
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

June 13, 1942

To Mr. QUINTIN PAREDES

Commissioner of Department of Public Works and Communications

Philippine Executive Commission

(Through Chairman Vargas)

The following newspapers and magazine are hereby allowed to accept and send as mail matter.

It is, therefore, requested that your Department instruct the post-offices concerned to reopen and handle the business of the same.

1. *Newspapers:*

(a) Manila Niti Niti Simbun

(b) Domei Tuusin

(c) Sunday News

(d) Taliba

(e) La Vanguardia

(f) The Tribune

2. *Magazine:*

(a) Liwayway

Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

ANNOUNCEMENT

RESUMPTION OF THIRD-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE OF THE RAILROAD LINE TO
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN LUZON PROVINCES

June 19, 1942

To promote the welfare of the Filipino people, the Railroad Corps of the Imperial Japanese Army has been working hard to enable the resumption of the railway service, which was interrupted by the war.

All preparations to reopen the service having been completed, railroad transportation will be reopened as follows:

Date: Beginning June 20, 1942.

Lines and stations to be reopened:

(1) *North line (Manila to Damortis).*—Manila, Caloocan, Meycauayan, Bigaa, Malolos, Calumpit, Apalit, San Fernando, Calulut, Angeles, Dau, Ma-balacat, Bamban, Capas, San Miguel, Tarlac, Parsoligan, Paniqui, Moncada, Poponto, Bayambang, Malasiqui, San Carlos, Dagupan, Mangaldan, San Fabian, and Damortis.

(2) *Bigaa-Cabanatuan line.*—Baliuag, San Ildefonso, San Miguel de Mayumo, San Isidro, Peñaranda, Santa Rosa, and Cabanatuan.

(3) *South main line (Manila-San Pablo).*—Pandacan, Balagbag, Sucat, San Pedro, Santa Rosa, Calamba, Los Baños, Masaya, San Crispin, and San Pablo.

Passengers are accepted for third-class only.

In case of necessity, sale of tickets will be limited.

Cargo.—Shipment of cargo will be accepted on carload basis only.

Commander-in-Chief of the
Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

ANNOUNCEMENT

ARREST OF ELEMENTS DISTURBING PEACE AND ORDER

July 21, 1942

The Japanese Military Police early in the morning of July 19, Sunday, arrested a number of persons representing elements that are disturbing peace and order in and around Manila. The investigation of these criminals is now going on.

After seven months' experience in the Philippines taking into account each individual case, we have been obliged to take these measures to wipe out completely the elements that are connected, directly or indirectly, with anti-Japanese groups for the sake of the establishment of peace and order.

It must be clearly understood that sentiments of sympathy to the enemy, even though not manifested outwardly, are clearly an act of hostility against the Imperial Japanese Forces, taking into account the present wartime situation.

With respect to the cases of some elements pledging allegiance to the Japanese Forces apparently only superficially, but at the same time aiding and supporting hostile elements secretly, the military authorities will take all possible measures to wipe out these existing hostile elements to the last man,

When these hostile anti-Japanese groups comprise such elements as leading figures in the community, the matter is one of the utmost seriousness considering the influence and the responsibility of these men.

Though it cannot be revealed how far the scope of the matter extends at present, it can be clearly affirmed that these cases will be judged from the standpoint of the principle of justice and benevolence which the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces has been strongly stressing.

Headquarters of the
Japanese Military Police

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

ANNOUNCEMENT

SECOND GRANT OF PROVISIONAL RELEASE OF
SICK AND WOUNDED FILIPINO PRISONERS OF WAR

July 26, 1942

The provisional release will be granted for the second time to sick Filipino prisoners of war. The purpose of the Army in taking this step was clearly defined at the time of the first release. It is to be noted that the coming release will be granted on the same conditions as last time.

As to the manner in which the release will be feted the detailed instructions given last time t be observed. The following should also be noted:

1. The provincial Governors and the Mayor of Manila, accompanied by their secretaries, are to attend the conference to be held on July 28th, 9:00 3 at University Club, to receive the list of sick prisoners and to discuss the details of the release.
2. The relatives or receivers will carry raincoats or umbrellas in this rainy season. 3 Care must be taken not to give released prison- much food or drink at a time so that their sickness may not get worse.

The Military authorities will provide special trains for the transportation of the sick prisoners and their custodians:

- (1) Between Manila and Sta. Cruz.
- (2) Between Manila and Batangas.
- (3) Between Manila and Capas.

Custodians and accompanying officials from Batangas, Laguna and Cavite provinces are to board a train at Manila station Capasward.

The schedule for the release of prisoners at Capas will be as follows:

July 30th—Prisoners from Tarlac.

July 31st—Prisoners from Pampanga.

August 1st—Prisoners from Bulacan and Cavite.

August 3rd—Prisoners from Rizal.

August 4th—Prisoners from Manila (First Group).

August 5th—Prisoners from Manila (Second Group).

August 6th—Prisoners from Zambales and Laguna.

August 7th—Prisoners from Batangas.

The schedule for the release of prisoners confined in Bilibid Hospital will be as follows:

August 2.—Prisoners from Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan, Cavite, Rizal, Manila, and Zambales. To assemble at 9:00 a. m. and get in touch with officers in charge.

August 6.—Prisoners from Laguna. To assemble at 2:00 in the afternoon and get in contact with the officers in charge.

August 7.—Prisoners from Batangas. To assemble at 2:00 in the afternoon and get in contact with the officers in charge.

Complete recovery or death of each prisoner must be reported to the Commandant of the Luzon Commissariat by the Provincial Governors, Mayor of Manila, and Municipal Mayors.

In the same manner, the above officials are to report the civil status of the released prisoners of war.

Commandant of the
Luzon Commissariat

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

ANNOUNCEMENT

TREATMENT OF FILIPINO PRISONERS

August 7, 1942

The Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines which have been taking steps since June of temporarily releasing Filipino prisoners, including the sick, the wounded as well as the healthy, whose families were cooperating in the service of the Japanese Forces as in actual operations, military administration and rear army services, have now determined the fundamental policy in treating these Filipino prisoners, considering the present situation that Filipinos have greatly shown willingness in establishing a new Philippines under the present Military Administration.

The policy in detail is as follows:

1. The Filipino prisoners whose families have cooperated with the Japanese military authorities in actual operations, military administration, as well as in rear army services, shall be released temporarily.
2. Wounded and sick prisoners shall be released temporarily so that they can look after their health in their own homes. This rule applies only to prisoners in whose provinces peace and order have been restored.
3. Prisoners whose circumstances do not allow them to be released, such as those patients who live in provinces where peace and order have not been restored or those who have no families to look after them, as well as prisoners who have been crippled, shall be released temporarily under the custody of the Philippine Executive Commission. The Commission shall have the responsibility of taking care of such prisoners, through public associations according to their capacity for accommodation.
4. Prisoners other than those mentioned above shall be trained and educated for a short time as pioneers in the establishment of the new Philippines. Upon completing their training and education, they shall be released temporarily or permanently, and assigned to the Philippine Constabulary or to the development of Philippine industry.
5. Affairs relating to the treatment of the above-mentioned prisoners shall be placed in charge of the following:

For Luzon—The Chief of the concentration camp for Filipino prisoners in Luzon.

For the Visayan Islands—The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Visayan Islands.

For Mindanao Island—The Commander of the Japanese Quartermaster Corps of South Philippines.

6. Up to August 7, 1942, prisoners of the following areas have been released: Provinces of Pampanga, Tarlac, Cavite, Bulacan, Rizal, Zambales, Laguna, Batangas, and the Cities of Manila and Davao, and the island of Cebu.

Although the aim of the Japanese Imperial Forces regarding the release of Filipino prisoners has been manifested in previous announcements, those who are to be released temporarily or permanently, their families as well as the provincial authorities connected with these prisoners must understand the true aim of the Japanese Forces and follow strictly the regulations and the articles of the pledge; and furthermore we expect them to take an active part in cooperating together in establishing peace and order in the provinces; to serve and do their best in carrying out the true aims of the present military administration.

Commander-in-Chief of the
Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

ANNOUNCEMENT

PAYMENT OF CONFISCATED RADIO SETS AND ACCESSORIES

September 4, 1942

Due attention must be paid by the public to the payment of radio sets and accessories which have been confiscated on the 23rd of July, in the City of Manila and suburbs, by the military authorities ; the payment will expire on the 10th of September, 1942. Those who do not claim the payment of their radio sets and/or accessories thereof on or before the latter date will lose their right of being compensated.

Director General of the
Japanese Military Administration

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

ANNOUNCEMENT

REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH NATIONALS

September 19, 1942

Britishers and Americans who have been misled by false anti-Japanese propaganda and have not registered with the Japanese Military Authorities shall be accorded the same treatment as those already interned in concentration camps and later released, if they will show repentance for their mistake in the past and present themselves for registration to the proper authorities. This has been made possible through the special and benevolent consideration of the Japanese Military Authorities. Therefore, such enemy aliens are required to register as soon as possible at any of the following offices, personally or through their representative:

1. The Department of Foreign Affairs, of the Japanese Military Administration Office (the former Agriculture and Commerce Building)—Room 312.
2. The office of Santo Tomas Concentration Camp.
3. Any branch office of the Japanese Military Administration in the provinces.
4. Any military authority.

Japanese Military Administration Office

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION REGARDING THE FORMATION OF THE
PHILIPPINE SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

October 1, 1942

It is not necessary to emphasize the importance of small-sized vessels operating in the interisland service of the Philippines. In this connection, the authorities are taking steps, following a long study, for the revival of interisland shipping. Their first step has been to establish the Philippine Shipping Association as provided in Military Ordinance No. 15.

The main aims of this association, mentioned in Section 1 of the Ordinance, are for the efficient operation of the vessels available and to supply materials necessary for the operation of these ships. It is likewise aimed to make interisland vessels contribute to the strong progress of Philippine shipping.

As a result of the war, shipping operations have been disrupted, resulting in inconvenience. It is necessary that shipping facilities be restored to normal. In view of the limited capacity of the ships available and to attain the utmost results in the operation of local shipping, it has been found necessary to form the Philippine Shipping Association for controlling Philippine shipping by forming only one controlling association.

Under the present circumstances, all materials necessary for the operation of vessels, especially the distribution of oil, will be taken charge of by the shipping association as intermediary.

Qualifications of members of this association are mentioned in sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Military Ordinance. Owners or operators of vessels of 20 tons or above and of vessels driven by fuel are eligible for membership in the association. Aside from the owners or operators, individual shipping firms or corporations may also join the association. In the case of juridical persons, their applications for membership must contain the names of the agent or the official responsible.

The office of the Philippine Shipping Association has been set up in the meantime in the office of the traffic department of the Japanese Military Administration. After the association is established, the office will be moved to the building at No. 35 Juan Luna, Binondo, the head office. This building is the former Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building.

In the near future branches of the association will be established in various places. Meantime, however, all business will be handled at the above-mentioned office.

All shipping owners and operators mentioned in the Military Ordinance creating the shipping association are requested to cooperate with the authorities, understand the real aims of this association, and not to violate the order.

They are likewise urged to contribute to the progress of interisland shipping operations.

Questions regarding the association will be answered by the committee or organization of the association at the office of the Japanese Military Administration. Among those who can give information regarding the association are Jose Garrido, Director of the Bureau of Transportation, and J. F. de la Vara, ex-president of the former Philippine Shipowners' Association.

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

ANNOUNCEMENT

ARREST OF PERSONS PRETENDING TO BE SOLDIERS OR MEMBERS OF THE
JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE

October 3, 1942

Under the present circumstances when the New Philippines is forging ahead with the close cooperation of the citizens, it is regrettable that there still exist some bad elements who disturb the peace by falsely using the name of the Imperial Japanese Army or by pretending to be members of it.

Recently we noted several cases of persons pretending to be soldiers or members of the military police of the Japanese Forces, threatening people into giving them money or maltreating law-abiding citizens. These impostors have also resorted to unlawful requisitions by swindling people on the pretext that the Japanese Army needs the articles which these impostors took. An investigation by the military police has led to the discovery and the arrest of the brains and the members of the gang. There are, however, still some remnants of this gang in the city, and the military police takes this occasion to warn the public about them.

The mission of the military police is to protect those in the right and to apprehend wrongdoers. In the execution of their duty, members of the military police are required to wear their uniform. If they are on plainclothes duty, they are required to carry official credentials, which they have to show before executing their duty.

In the performance of their duty they absolutely do not ask for money, etc. And so if the public have any doubt about the authenticity of persons who approach them claiming to be members of the military police, without hesitation telephone 2-32-21 (daytime) and 2-51-78 (night time).

Following are instances of how impersonations have been carried out:

1. Claiming to be a member of the military police and calling at a house, a member of which is in the custody of the military police, to ask money for compensation, promising the family to do something for the release of their relative under custody.
2. Wearing a military khaki uniform, without a sword, and investigating houses by posing as a military police.
3. Posing as a military police and obtaining bribes from gambling houses, or asking these houses to employ them as watch dogs.

4. Refusing to pay for what they eat or drink in public restaurants or bars by pretending to be members of the military police.

5. Confiscating articles without authority by darning to be officers or members of the military police. In the case of authorized confiscation, a military police in uniform is always present, and the public is warned accordingly.

The military police emphasizes that it will take strict measures against such bad elements, especially when the dignity of the Imperial Japanese Forces is involved.

In this connection, the attention of the public is called to the following points:

1. Japanese officers are very strict in executing orders without the influences of others. In case a friend or an outsider attempts to exert influence, the case would be worse.

2. Military police on duty always wear a cap with a star insignia, and an authorized arm-band. In case they are in plain clothes, they always carry a certificate with the official seal of the military police.

3. When on leave, members of the military police cannot claim to be as such, for otherwise they would be accused.

4. Those who claim to be members of the military police but have long hair are most likely to be impostors, as members of the military police have short hair.

Manila Branch of the
Japanese Military Police

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

ANNOUNCEMENT

RESUMPTION OF GENERAL TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES

October 7, 1942

It has been decided and arranged to re-open, effective on and from October 10, 1942, the general telegraph communication service (transmission and receipt of telegram messages between places) in the Philippines.

The Densei Kyoka (the Bureau of Electrical Communications of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines) already re-opened general telegraph communications service between the Philippines (Manila) and Japan, Manchukuo and China. This important service brought the Philippines nearer to the various areas mentioned and practically eliminated the material distances between them, thus contributing very much to the development of the new Philippines.

The army authorities, however, in their endeavour to return the Philippines to its normal conditions and considering the prevailing situation which necessitates the re-opening of the general telegraph communication service in the Philippines as promptly as possible, have been working on and rushing the reconstruction work of communication facilities so that, by the end of this year, the telegraph communication system between the principal places in the Islands will be restored to normal conditions and gradually re-opened for public service in the order of their importance.

Telegraph stations to be opened for service from October 10, are as follows:

1. Manila
2. Baguio, Mountain Province
3. Batangas, Batangas Province
4. Legaspi, Albay Province
5. Mambulao, Camarines Norte
6. Mankayan, Mountain Province
7. Iloilo, Iloilo Province
8. San Jose, Antique Province

9. Santa Cruz, Zambales Province

The rules and regulations concerning the handling of the general telegraph communication service have already been published in the Notification of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines under the subject of "Temporary Regulations for the General Telegraph Service within the Philippines." The main points of these rules and regulations are as hereunder mentioned:

1. Telegrams should be written in Nippongo, either in Japanese characters or in romanized Japanese. English, however, will be accepted for the time being.
2. No telegrams will be accepted for transmission unless written in plain language, except when specially permitted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army.
3. Instead of the different rates which complicated computation in the past, there will be only one fixed rate to all places regardless of distance. Government telegrams will be treated in the same way as private telegrams.

The rates will be as follows:

- (a) For telegrams written in Japanese characters: 60 centavos for the first 15 characters in the text and 10 centavos for each additional 5 characters or fraction thereof; address not counted; signature counted and charged for.
 - (b) For telegrams in romanized Japanese or in English: 80 centavos for the first 10 words and 10 centavos for each additional word; address and signatures counted and charged for.
 - (c) For press telegrams, the rate will be cheaper.
4. With the establishment of Densei Kyoku, it is now possible to send telegrams to Japan and other places from any telegraph office in the Philippines without paying the additional inland charges that were charged in the past.
 5. Special service will be given to URGENT, COLLATED, MULTIPLE, POSTE RESTANTE telegrams.
 6. Telegraph service will be open between the hours of 9 o'clock and 17 o'clock daily. Changes may be made according to circumstances that may arise. Urgent telegrams will be accepted outside these fixed hours.
 7. All telegrams will be censored and any telegram that may disturb public security or affect national defense will not be transmitted.
 8. For further information please inquire at the Densei Kyoku, 123 Juan Luna, Manila, or any telegraph office in the provinces.

DENSEI KYOKU
*Bureau of Electrical Communication
of the Imperial Japanese Forces*

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

STATEMENT

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF LIAISON AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SERVICE

October 10, 1942

The Japanese military authorities have decided to open an office of Liaison and Public Assistance Service in the north wing of the Metropolitan Theater building- at Plaza Lawton, Manila, for the benefit of Filipinos who are now taking an active role in the establishment of the New Philippines the purpose being to help them with personal matters as well as to secure jobs for the unemployed.

I believe that the Filipinos now realize, after ten months since the Japanese occupation of Manila, the aims of the Imperial Japanese Forces as well as the role that they will have to assume with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

This Greater East Asia War has been forced on Japan despite her endeavors in the past to maintain internal peace in East Asia. The United States has arrogantly chosen to misunderstand the honorable aims of Japan, forcing the outbreak of this crisis.

Some of the Filipinos took up arms, side by side with the Americans, against Japan. Therefore, from the standpoint of International Law, the Philippines could be considered as an enemy country to Japan. However, the aims of the Imperial Japanese Forces, as already clarified, is to establish peace and prosperity in East Asia by having all Asiatic races do their part in promoting the happiness and well-being of the people in East Asia. Accordingly, Japan does not consider the Filipinos as enemies and has given all possible aid to the Filipinos to establish a new and bright Philippines, and to enable them to speedily recover from the unhappiness caused by the ravages of war.

The Filipinos must renew their determination in the promotion of a New Philippines of tomorrow, rather than of today, by having a strong grasp of the situation with two feet on the ground, facing the reality and not being misled and confused by rumors and false propaganda. Thus, steadily, foot by foot, they may proceed towards full concentration of soul and body in their daily work.

Filipinos who have been adhering to their past practice of not paying full attention to their daily work as well as the loafers and parasites on their fellowmen, can now be considered as traitors to the Filipino people.

The military authorities have decided to open the office of the Liaison and Public Assistance Service. This has been solely due to the above-mentioned aims of the Imperial Japanese Forces. There are some Filipinos who have lost their pre-war jobs, and who are very eager to work but who are unfortunate not

to find any employment. The military authorities are endeavoring to find jobs for such people as well as to solve the social difficulties and spiritual uneasiness that have been hindering their daily work. Such aid will enable all Filipinos to continue their daily work without fear or anxiety for the future.

Mr. Eikiti Imamura, the manager of the Office of Liaison and Public Assistance Service, has been living in the Philippines for nearly 30 years and is well acquainted with the Filipino affairs. He is one of the few Japanese who fully understand the Filipinos. I am convinced that he is the man best suited to occupy such a position.

We expect the Filipinos to realize and understand the real aims of the military authorities and to make use of this new office as much as possible. We also hope that they will unite their efforts with the military authorities in the task of establishing a New Philippines.

Chief of the Department of Information
Imperial Japanese Forces

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

EXECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT OF VIOLATORS OF MARTIAL LAW

November 8, 1942

The court martial of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines has lately finished the investigation and trial of fifty persons who have violated the Martial Laws by broadcasting anti-Japanese rumors and propaganda, or by counterfeiting military notes of the Imperial Japanese Forces. In accordance with Martial Laws, twenty-one of the aforementioned persons were sentenced to death, and the rest were sentenced to long-term imprisonment. And recently, the penalty of the above-mentioned criminals under the sentence of death was carried out.

The case regarding the anti-Japanese broadcasts concerned Carlos S. Malonso and nineteen other persons. They were beguiled by the absurd and false propaganda of the United States of America, and they eulogized the liberalism and epicureanistic materialism, which were fostered by the sovereignty of the United States of America, and consequently they could not be awakened from the nightmare of dependence on America.

They evaded the pursuit and arrest of the Military Police of the Imperial Japanese Forces, and moving their broadcasting station from one place to another, propagated fabricated news or absurd anti-Japanese rumors which were culled from broadcasts in America. But they were at last arrested *en bloc*.

The case of counterfeiting military notes concerned Guillermo M. Victoria and twenty-nine other persons. They formed several counterfeiting groups and attempted the forging of military notes. Most of them failed to attain their object; they used some of the finished counterfeit notes, but they were immediately detected and the whole party of thirty persons was arrested *en masse*.

The recent anti-Japanese broadcasts of false and absurd propaganda attempted to stir up the people's mind, which is already settling down to normalcy, and to disturb peace and order, which is nearly established under the administration of the Imperial Japanese Forces. The counterfeiting of military notes is a plot to obstruct the sound development of the financial and economic conditions of the Philippines.

There is no need of saying that both of these are detrimental obstructions to the establishment of the New Philippines, and they can be termed really hostile activities against the Imperial Japanese Forces and the people of the Philippines. The reason why the court martial of the Imperial Japanese Forces imposed the severest sentences rests the above facts, especially because both of these case" are intellectual crimes, but above all because the intriguers of the anti-Japanese broadcasts severed their

connection with their parents, brothers and sisters. Moreover, in order to escape being arrested by the Imperial Japanese Forces, they moved their broadcasting station from one place to another, thus they committed their crime very premeditatedly. Nevertheless, their immediate arrest *en bloc* is the natural result of their futile attempt to continue their resistance by violating the law of nature, the co-existence and co-prosperity of Greater East Asia which is historically our natural destiny.

On the other hand, moreover, they manifested in actual facts that whatever intrigue or scheme cannot be successful in the long run due to the investigation units of the Military Police of the Imperial Forces, who have adopted the essence of the modern science of detection.

Considering the result of our investigation of many cases to date, those rebellious persons who are until now actively engaged in hostile activities in some parts of the provinces, professing anti-Japanese attitudes, are by no means heroes, or anything like that. In reality, they are taking advantage of the tumults of war, looting the property of law-abiding people, or killing political enemies at the instigation of some persons; and they are nothing but thieving and murderous bandits. Indeed, they are actively increasing their brutality which cannot be permitted either by Heaven or by men.

Whenever we consider the feeling of the family, to whom the criminals may be the fathers, husbands, or sons, and the situation of the law-abiding people whose peaceful life is threatened by the misbehavior of these few persons, we feel a profound sympathy for them, and at the same time we cannot suppress our extreme indignation for the incorrigible misconduct of these criminals.

Recently, the fact that among the general public the belief that guerrilla activities are indeed the enemy of the Filipino people is by degrees gaining ground, can be said to be the natural course of events.

Now, due to the brave and furious punitive actions of the Imperial Japanese Forces, together with the elaborate and clever searchings of the Military Police, even the bandits who are hiding in the deep caves in the trackless fastnesses of the mountains, are being annihilated or arrested one by one; and the bright dawn of the establishment of the New Philippines is on the point of shining.

The Filipino people must take advantage of making the above-mentioned cases as motives for renewing their understanding of the present situation of the Philippines; moreover, in consideration of the fate of their beloved families, they must deliberate and ponder upon their every word and conduct, mutually warning, stimulating, and co-operating with each other, with a view to vigorously striving for the establishment of the New Philippines with their own hands.

Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

ANNOUNCEMENT

VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

December 4, 1942

Today, all vestiges of American power and authority in the Philippines have been completely obliterated and this country, after being freed from the heavy shackles of American domination, under whose foreign and unnatural suzerainty she has suffered for the last 40-odd years, returns to her former Oriental self, and with courage and fortitude, proudly faces the dawn of a new day, the start of a new era, full of hope and faith in her glorious future.

At this crucial moment in the course of Philippine rejuvenation, when the governmental, industrial, social, cultural, as well as other agencies and organizations are rapidly being renovated to conform more closely with the fundamental ideas and prevailing conditions in East Asia, it is most expedient and opportune that the existing political parties have decided, of their own accord and through their sincere desire to more fully meet with the present requirements of the country, to dissolve and liquidate their respective organizations for the purpose of fostering closer harmony, concordance, and unanimity among all Filipinos who are devoting themselves, unreservedly, to the reconstruction of their country.

The Japanese Military Administration expresses its complete agreement to, and high commendation of, this decision and action of the existing political parties, to dissolve themselves.

Unquestionably, the most urgent and paramount problem facing the people of the Philippines today is the extirpation of all traces of the American brand of politics and misgovernment from these Islands; the eradication of the ape-like mimicking of Anglo-Americanism from their manner of living and outlook on life, which, in the past, have been a curse and blight to the Filipinos, and to install, in their stead, a new system of things such as will assist and enable the Philippines to take her place as a valuable and worthy member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere—a sphere of common interest and mutual prosperity formed among Oriental peoples, with Japan as the nucleus and central force.

The pages of history are replete with countless cases of governments being prevented from carrying out necessary policies by partisan strife and political bickerings which failures eventually led to the disruption, decline and, finally, the disappearance of the nations concerned.

A brief study of the political history of the Philippines reveals that there has always been a strong tendency among the people to believe that a democratic and representative form of government is impossible unless political parties exist. On the other hand, it has been the common experience of all

countries in the past that it is an inherent characteristic of political parties to invariably place first importance on party interests and party gains, sacrificing, at times, the good of the people whenever these two interests conflicted. Furthermore, political parties have their origins and their very excuse for being only when there exists conscientious differences of opinions over fundamental principles and issues over governmental policies, but it has been the common experience of all countries to have political parties continue to exist and carry on their meaningless strife and bickerings long after any fundamental differences between them had ceased to exist. As to the conditions which prevailed in these Islands, the mass of the Filipino people is the best judge whether the political parties in the Philippines have always been true to their policies and platforms and whether they conducted themselves at all times in strict accordance with the highest standards of integrity, honor and justice in all their public dealings.

Today, when the whole world is undergoing complete metamorphosis and social, economic and political systems of the past are rapidly undergoing drastic changes and adjustments, the time is opportune to subject the prevailing political systems and structures to careful scrutiny and thorough reexamination to determine whether they are in complete consonance with the clearly denned tendencies of the present or whether they should be drastically overhauled to meet the demands of the new age and conform to new deals and standards.

In East Asia, there is no denying today that the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is the fundamental guiding principle and any undertaking is to be justified and countenanced only insofar as it materially assists in or accelerates the establishment of that sphere. Under these circumstances, it must be self-evident that the unnecessary and detrimental partisanship and bickerings of the past, even the existence of the political parties themselves, which encouraged and tolerated such practices, are entirely out of place. It is, therefore, a matter of deep gratification and mutual rejoicing for the future of the Philippines that the existing political parties, recognizing the course of world events and understanding the true requirements of the times, have of their own free volition reached the decision to dissolve themselves.

In this connection, the Imperial Japanese Forces sincerely desire that all the people in the Philippines come to an even deeper understanding of the realities of the present, and to a more profound appreciation of the critical problems confronting this country today, and armed with a spirit of cooperation and affection, march arm in arm with each other and, pulling as one man, render their unstinted devotion and willing sacrifice to the realization of their common ideal—the rapid reconstruction of their country to a position of honor and trust in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Japanese Military Administration

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

STATEMENT

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

December 26, 1942

1. GENERAL SURVEY

In the field of administration, 1942 was the year in which the foundation was laid for the reorganization of the Philippines as a unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In the field of economics, all efforts were made for the repair of war damage.

In 1943, administratively, the foundation which was laid in 1942 will be expanded and strengthened with a view to extending it all over the Philippines. Economically, not only will reconstruction work be stimulated but also other war damage which has not yet been repaired will be repaired and reconstructed to cope with the new situation along the lines of meeting requirements concerning the execution of the war.

2. THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

Endeavor for the maintenance of peace during 1942 was generally directed to the clearing of major bands of marauders with the result that the restoration of peace and order was completed in regions along communication lines connecting principal cities and other areas where the vital resources are being developed. In 1943, the efforts will be continued with the end in view of sweeping away the small groups of bandits still existing.

It must be noted in this connection that close relationship exists between the development of military administration and the restoration of peace and order. From that viewpoint, added endeavor will be made for the restoration of peace and order and also for the development of military administration in districts where peace and order is newly restored.

3. THE EXPANSION OF ADMINISTRATION

During 1942, most man power available for administration was concentrated on the personnel of administration headquarters due to the need of formulating various basic projects covering the whole of the Philippines. Under those circumstances and also as a result of shortage in man power for military administration, the personnel of the regional branches of administration was not completed.

Now that the basic programs have already been drawn up and the supply of additional man power is secured, full attention will be paid to the execution of administration in various regions in 1943. Consequently, emphasis will be laid on the expansion and strengthening of regional branches of the Japanese Military Administration and the perfection of the personnel of provincial governments with the nationwide development of military administration in view.

4. DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

(a) *General administration.*—As the appointment of provincial governors throughout the Philippines was completed in 1942, provincial administrative organizations will be perfected in 1943. It is expected that the financial condition of the provincial governments will be gradually improved.

(b) *Educational affairs.*—Among educational institutes which were established in the pre-war days, about 1,000 have already been reopened for new activity. In 1943, all of the existing elementary and vocational schools will resume function together with the gradual reopening of universities and special higher schools.

(c) *Public welfare.*—Efforts will be concentrated on the prevention of malaria fever in 1943. The distribution of medical authorities and the collection of medical supplies have already been fully considered. It is expected that the measure will Wither help develop important natural resources.

5. INDUSTRIES

(a) *Mining.*—Utmost efforts were devoted to the restoration of destroyed mines and readjustment of their management during 1942, but the operation on these mines will commence in full swing during 1943, and much is already expected of such operations.

(b) *Agriculture.*—The Philippines used to import annually approximately 1,500,000 koku (one koku equals 4.96 bushels) of rice from foreign countries, but it is expected that the Philippines will become self-sufficient in 1943.

As regards raw cotton, the import into the Philippines has been suspended, and as the result, epochal experiments have been conducted to cultivate raw cotton in the Philippines with satisfactory results. In view of the fact that the success or otherwise of the experiments in the raw cotton cultivations has a direct bearing upon the industrial development of the Philippines, the enterprise was conducted more or less on a limited scale, within the pale of experiments. All the quarters concerned are so encouraged by the successful results so far attained that they intend to run the undertaking on a big scale in 1943.

(c) *Others.*—With the restoration of peace and order in wider areas in the Philippines, the supply of copra is increasing and plans are under way to increase the coconut oil production.

The lumber supply is almost limitless in view of the almost inexhaustible resources, and any amount of demand can be met.

6. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRAFFIC

(a) *Land transportation.*—Railways have been restored almost to the pre-war condition during 1942. In the coming year, the lines are to be extended where their need is most felt. It is hoped that the trunk line connecting north and south Luzon will be brought into operation in 1943.

(b) *Maritime transportation.*—The repair of docks have been completed on the whole. Their activities will be concentrated on the building of wooden ships so that their construction in large numbers may facilitate interisland transportation, thereby contributing to the economic welfare of the Philippines. Repair work of harbors and ports has also shown good progress during 1942, and the coming year will see the completion of the work.

(c) *Telegraphic service.*—Efforts were directed in 1942 to the restoration of telegraphic service between principal cities, but in 1943 the restoration work will be extended to all the corners of the Philippines in order that the Military Administration will be better facilitated.

7. FINANCING

The year 1943 will see the military budgetary system established. The military administrative revenue will be increased to finance spending, so that the subsidy from the Extraordinary Military Account may be reduced, and the prospects of efforts now exercised to attain such an end appear to be right. What is required now is the steady enforcement of plans now on hand.

Japanese Military Administration

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

**MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDINANCE NO. 2

December 2, 1943

To avert shortage and effect equitable distribution of rice and corn, etc., the President has issued an Ordinance designating the National Rice and Corn Corporation in charge of controlling supply and distribution of said commodities. None except said control organization or persons designated by it may legally engage in the purchase, importation, sale or transfer of rice and corn or act as agent, broker, or intermediary in the purchase, sale or transfer of said commodities or keep or store them for sale or transfer unless authorized by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The ordinance imposes severe penalties for violations thereof. Please extend all possible cooperation in the strict enforcement of said ordinance requiring other local officials concerned to do likewise and give the matter widest possible publicity.

RUFINO LUNA
Director of Local Governments

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

**PHILIPPINE PRIME COMMODITIES
DISTRIBUTION CONTROL ASSOCIATION**

OWNERSHIP OF CONTROLLED GOODS

December 3, 1943

It is evident that many people are under the impression that controlled commodities or goods are owned by the parties—retailers, merchants, dealers and agents—handling them, or by those in whose possession the goods are before they reach the consuming public. This is absolutely erroneous. Nobody owns such goods until they are distributed or have come into the possession of their ultimate consumers. In other words, controlled goods are owned by the consuming public, but until they are sold, they are under the care of distribution organizations which work on a commission basis or on a fairly fixed margin in accordance with the policy of the present administration.

For this reason, those who handle controlled goods, particularly prime commodities, must exercise the greatest care for the benefit of the public. Such goods must never be tampered with in any manner, much less hoarded, with a view to making excessive profits therefrom.

It is well for all parties concerned to bear in mind always that they are merely entrusted with the handling of controlled commodities, that they do not own them. Hence, they should not do with them as they please. On the contrary, they must always conduct themselves in the true spirit of public service, thinking less of their personal gain and advantage, for they have a great, moral responsibility to the people. They must ever be faithful to the trust bestowed upon them for the sake of the healthy future of the new Philippines.

This principle can even be applied to non-controlled goods on the ground of moral justice, and the public should and must support it, for goods the supply of which is limited, must be distributed equitably to the people. Profiteers and hoarders of controlled goods or commodities who undermine public welfare shall be punished as public enemies.

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

RATIONING OF COCONUTS

December 6, 1943

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has issued Ministry Orders Nos. 35 and 36, both dated December 3, 1943, concerning the control of fresh coconuts. Under Ministry Order No. 35, the Federation of Coconut Growers Cooperative Associations has been designated as the organization to take charge of the procurement and distribution of this commodity.

Ministry Order No. 36, on the other hand, fixes the retail price in Manila of fresh coconuts to be sold to the public at ₱0.06 per nut.

With the promulgation of these two orders, it is hoped that the acute shortage of this commodity in the City and the exorbitant prices that the public has been forced to pay for it will be solved.

Source: Office of the Solicitor General Library